

The Times

THE TIMES COMPANY.

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THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1902.

SOLUTION OF THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

The Philadelphia Times says that the negro population of that city is increasing by leaps and bounds, and statisticians believe that the next decade will see Philadelphia the centre of greatest density of the national negro population. A prominent negro of that city is quoted as authority for the statement that Richmond is now the centre of greatest density, with Washington as a close second.

We have not the necessary figures at hand, but we think this statement as to Richmond is incorrect.

The interesting fact, however, is that the negro is undoubtedly moving Northward. In 1870 there were 22,147 negroes in Philadelphia. Ten years later the total had increased to 32,699. In 1890 the number had increased to 39,371 and in 1900 it was 62,613. Our Philadelphia contemporary now believes that there are in that city fully 70,000 negroes. A negro statistician in the city, who has been paying special attention to this subject, estimates the number of his people coming to Philadelphia at 5,000 a year. At the office of the Christian Recorder, a negro church paper, it is said that the membership of the African churches is increasing at the rate of 1,400 a year. "Many who were further South last year," said a negro who was interviewed, "are on the Eastern Shore and all through Maryland this year. Those who were in Maryland and Virginia last year are now in Philadelphia." He mentioned this by way of showing that the negroes are gradually, but surely, moving from South to North. It is further stated that the negroes in Philadelphia are buying homes and colonizing. Recently a large number of negroes were imported to Philadelphia to work on the new filtration plants of the city.

The Times has more than once mentioned the fact that many negroes are leaving Virginia. This fact was discovered by a representative of The Times who last winter made a trip through the Black Belt. Wherever he went there was complaint that negro labor was getting to be very scarce, and one man went so far as to say in reply to a question that the real negro problem was not what the people of that section were going to do with the negro, but what they were going to do without him.

There is no disputing the fact that the Southern people like the negro as a laborer. They have become accustomed to him and he has become accustomed to them, and white men and white women in this part of the country do not know what to do with white servants.

But as a sociological problem, it is encouraging that the negroes are moving from the South into other sections and gradually distributing themselves throughout the length and breadth of the land. They have given trouble in the South as voters and otherwise because of the large numbers of them in various localities, and the Northern people have not understood the question as related to the South because they have dealt with the negro as an individual and not as a race en masse. If the number of negroes in the South were reduced to one-third our negro problem would be largely solved; on the other hand, as the negroes increase in the Northern localities the negro problem becomes more and more a national problem. The Northern people, so long as they had no negroes to deal with, thought it a very simple matter to solve the problem in the South. It is a very different proposition when they have to deal with the question at hand.

WHAT IS A CREOLE?

The Creoles of the South are being fended constantly by ignorant vaudevillians and the rabble of rag-time song-writers, who persist in propagating a mistaken notion that the word Creole means a person of color. Their implication is that the Creole is either a negro or a mulatto. We have heard some persons of Northern raising assert that by Creole is meant the quadroons or octoroons within reach of the French influence of Louisiana. None of this is at all true. There are "Creole" negroes in Louisiana and Mississippi and Texas, just as there are "Creole" eggs and horses and sheep and butter to be found in the markets. Used as an adjective in that way it simply means that the thing mentioned is home produce and not imported. But there is no such thing as a negro Creole. The Century Dictionary has a correct definition of Creole as it is understood by the Creoles themselves. "Creole is from the French word of the same spelling," says the Century Dictionary, "which is derived from the Latin word creare, to create. The Spanish word for it is criollo, pronounced creyoo, with accent on the first o. The word was originally applied in the West Indies and Spanish America to native descended from European (properly Spanish) ancestors, as distinguished from emigrants of European blood and from the aborigines, negroes and natives of mixed blood (Indian and European or European and negro). It meant loosely in Spanish colonies a person born in the country, but of a race not indigenous to it, irrespective of color. It meant second, in Louisiana: (a) Originally, a native descended from French ancestors who had settled there; later, any native of Spanish or French descent by either parent—a person belonging to the French-speaking native portion of the white race. (b) A native-born negro, as distinguished from a negro brought

from Africa—i. e., a "creole" negro.

The Creoles of Louisiana and adjoining States are exceedingly proud, and justly so, of the purity of their blood, and the very suggestion of any African intermixture is exceedingly galling to them. Certainly every Southerner, at least, should understand those distinctions and never neglect an occasion for making them clear to outsiders.

THE ETHICS OF THE STRIKE.

All strikes at all times are to be deplored. It is a pity that in a civilization such as ours employer and employee cannot get along without resort to such drastic measures. A street car strike is particularly unfortunate, because in a city like Richmond street cars are a necessity, and hundreds and thousands of men and women are dependent on them to go back and forth to their work.

A great deal has been said of late about the "rights of the public" in strikes affecting the general interest. Some have gone so far as to insist, in connection with the coal strike, that the mine owners and their employees should be compelled by law to settle their differences, and resume operations.

Such a view is extreme and absurd. The mine owners may work their mines or not as they see proper; and the miners may quit whenever they choose, and remain in idleness as long as they please. The public have no right to interfere. Liberty would be a mockery if the law could compel a man to work upon terms that did not suit him, or upon any terms, against his will.

The case is somewhat different, to be sure, with a street car company. The company which controls and operates the electric lines of Richmond and vicinity works under franchises which it and its constituent companies have received from the city of Richmond, and it is required to give a convenient and reasonable service. If it fail to do so, the Council will call the company to account. But the company cannot in reason be expected to yield every demand. At its employees may make regardless of its ability to pay the wage demanded, and when its employees strike, as in this instance, it must in fairness have reasonable time within which to adjust the difference with its men or secure the services of other men. Sooner or later, however, the company must give the public such a service as is required under its agreement with the city.

As for the men, they were clearly within their rights when they struck. They demanded a certain wage, and as the demand was not met by the company they quit work. The men were also within their rights when they declined to arbitrate, notwithstanding the fact that many people think that they should have accepted this offer of the company. The men are to judge for themselves on this point also. They are under no obligation either to the company or to the public to arbitrate, as the company would be under no obligation to arbitrate at the suggestion of the men. All that the public can require of the strikers is that they will be orderly and peaceable, and not interfere with the company in its endeavors to operate the cars with other men.

Such, in our view, is the equity of the case. Now let the company consider the case from the standpoint of the men as well as from its own standpoint. Let the men consider the case from the standpoint of the company, as well as from their own standpoint. Let each strive to ascertain what is fair and just to both sides. That done a settlement will be easy.

It has been our boast in this community that employers and employees are on friendly terms. There is no "labor and capital problem" in Richmond, as there is in cities at the North. This difficulty ought to be, and we believe that it will be, settled in a friendly way. After all, however, it comes down to this, if the strikers have right and justice on their side they will win; otherwise they will lose. This thing is sure. The strikers will hurt their cause and lose the sympathy of the public if they resort to acts of violence. Mr. Simmons summed it all up when he told them to be gentlemen.

The decision of the street railway company and the men to submit their differences to arbitration will meet with public approval. It is hoped and believed that conclusions will be reached which will, in the end, be best for both company and men, and insure the promotion of the interests of the public in the continuance of a good car service.

Richmond is to be congratulated that her first street railway strike was of such short duration and did not cause greater inconvenience to the people.

SENTIMENT AND BUSINESS.

During the recent convention in Baltimore of the International Trades Union a resolution was adopted providing that hereafter delegates to such conventions will not be seated unless they wear clothes, hats and shoes which bear the union label. It was explained that "most of the delegates to this year's gathering wore clothing that did not have such label."

On several occasions recently this question has come up in the meetings of labor organizations, and on one occasion at least the delegates were inspected to see if they were conforming to the rule in purchasing only union-made goods.

The fact that many union men are not confining themselves to union-made goods is significant. We do not believe that such a rule can be generally enforced in this country. Many union men have such a sincere regard for the cause of organized labor that they will make sacrifices to keep the principles alive. But when it comes to enforcing a rule such as we have described, that is another matter. The American is a man of independence and he is by nature averse to being forced into measures. An American working man goes into a store and finds an article of clothing which he likes and he purchases it. By and by he is yanked up by the labor organization and reprimanded for wearing a coat which does not bear the union label and warned that if he repeats the offense he will be expelled.

Here is a direct attack upon his per-

sonal liberty and few independent Americans will submit to it.

But there is another view. If laboring men purchase only union-made goods they put themselves into the hands of a class of manufacturers and deny to themselves the privilege of purchasing from other manufacturers at possibly a lower cost. There is very little sentiment in business. A man usually purchases where he can buy the best article for the lowest cost, and he is not apt to let sentiment stand in his way.

This has been demonstrated time and again in connection with the trust. There is a strong sentiment in this country against trusts. It was stronger a few years ago than it is now. But even when it was strongest and when men were denouncing the trusts most bitterly, trust-made goods were being sold all over the land and were generally more popular than goods made by anti-trust concerns. Time and again did factories spring up to work on this anti-trust sentiment. Anti-trust goods were made and exploited in flashy advertisements. But the general public continued to purchase the goods made by the trusts, although abusing the trusts with every breath.

In one instance Mr. Bryan, while he was running for presidency, urged the people in Kentucky to patronize a certain tobacco manufacturer because he was fighting the trusts. But the appeal was in vain. When it comes down to a man's pocket, sentiment is usually thrown to the winds. That concern which manufactures the best article at the lowest cost will get the trade whether it be trust or anti-trust.

ONLY A LITTLE BURNT POWDER.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says that entirely too much has been made of the reports that Representative Littlefield, of Maine, has been selected to represent the administration at the session of Congress next winter in the legislation to be initiated for the better regulation of trusts and combines.

The fact is, declares this correspondent, "that when any kind of so-called anti-trust legislation is proposed in earnest it will be known strictly as an administration measure, and will probably come from the House Committee on Judiciary, without the name of any member of either branch of Congress attached to it."

And the correspondent concludes: "That radical tariff revision is not a part of the President's policy to regulate the trusts is shown by this language in his message: 'The creation of great corporate fortunes has not been due to the tariff nor to any other government action, but to natural causes in the business world, operating in other countries as they operate in our own.'"

That simply means, as The Times has already pointed out, that Mr. Roosevelt's big talk about downing the trusts is nothing more than a display of Roosevelt fire-works for campaign purposes only.

Henry Martin, the distinguished janitor of the University of Virginia, has made a most gracious acknowledgement of the gift of a suit of clothes from the Board of Visitors. Henry is an institution of the University, having held the position for fifty-four years. He is a man of noble appearance, dignified and courteous and has always been a great favorite with the students. The Board of Visitors have done well to remember the old man on this interesting anniversary, and Henry's numerous friends throughout the land are gratified.

Mr. Gulgon, counsel for the street railway, inquired of a committee of the City Council as to where the company had best place its sand barrels. The matter was referred to the City Engineer, who will doubtless decide that with a fight with strikers on its hands the company had best have them conveniently located for its crew.

To the Democrats of Caldwell county, N. C., is due the credit of making the most mixed up platform ever invented. It declares allegiance to Democracy "as expounded by Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Cleveland and Bryan." Tom Watson and Marion Butler will surely feel slighted.

Think how much more pleasant it is to ride in a car and think; and think how much more pleasant it is to ride in a car than walk, and think how much more pleasant it is to ride in a car and think.

The Louisiana legislators wisely determined not to make themselves ridiculous a second time by passing the Schley-Santiago-school history bill over Governor Heard's veto.

"Rebuke and punishment," says the St. Louis Republic, "await the Republican party in the near future." Why, certainly. See Luke XIII, 33.

Lucky is Newport News in the possession of a citizen who is able and anxious to donate to the city 150 acres of good land for a park.

The humidity about the Capitol did not shorten Representative Catton's speech, but it everlastingly thinned out his audience.

What are the Washington correspondents going to do without Mr. Wu when they want a model interview right on the bat.

Ashland, Glen Allen and Bon Air folks have the laugh on West End people. They don't have to walk home.

Too hot for speaking in the Second District and the Congressional campaign has become a handshaker.

The Weather Bureau is evidently trying to see to it that the ice trust will not skip any more dividends.

The members of the Legislature know how to walk, under the new Constitution. They care not for strikes.

A few more days like yesterday and the sneeze of the hay fever man will be heard in the land.

Harry Tracy just limps away from bloodhounds and sheriffs alike.

The happy owner of an automobile is right in it now.

TREND OF THOUGHT IN DIXIE LAND.

"Instead of waiting to see which way the cat will jump, as some charge the Georgia Democrats of doing," says the Columbus Enquirer-Sun, "they are trying to make the animal jump the right way. If other States will follow the plan adopted by the Georgia Convention, the cat will be pretty sure to jump the right way."

The Goldsboro, N. C., Argus gives facts and figures to show that railroad business and all kinds of business is good in the territory, and says:

"These facts go to show that every branch of Southern trade is active and that the present year promises to establish new records in this section. Good crops this fall would enhance the prosperity, but even moderate crops will suffice to keep the railroads and all business men actively employed."

The Atlanta Constitution draws an ingenious line, as follows:

"There will always be a difference between Southernism and Americanism—as much so as between New England puritanism and Americanism. We have shown that we are true to the purest strain of patriotism and the surest reliance and support of true Americanism."

The Charlotte News boasts of a good record North Carolina made last year. It says:

"During 1902 there were fifty-seven failures in North Carolina, as against seventy-four in 1901, and the liabilities were only \$254,556, as compared with \$485,055 in the previous year. In every other Southern State in 1902 the number of failures and the attendant liabilities show an increase over the preceding year, which makes the showing of North Carolina significant."

The New Orleans Picayune twits some Northerners in the following fashion:

"Northern generosity helps educate Southern negroes in the trades, but Northern trades unionism walks out of

AN HOUR WITH VIRGINIA EDITORS.

After speaking of the work before the present extra session of the Legislature and of its confidence in the patriotism of the members, the Roanoke World adds:

"It is the subject of very general desire that its task be accomplished with no unnecessary delay. The people believe they have a good thing in the new Constitution, and the sooner they receive its full benefit the better satisfied they will be."

The following from the Wytheville Dispatch is respectfully referred to the members of the Legislature:

"Virginians who visited the expositions during the past few years in Chicago, Atlanta, Buffalo and Charleston, have had good reason to be ashamed at the paucity of exhibits from the State. We have the agricultural wealth, and the mineral wealth, most of it still undeveloped, and our position has been appallingly that of the dog in the manger. We haven't the capital to develop our resources, and we seem to discourage the coming in of foreign capital to create prosperity for all our people. A proper setting forth at a national exposition of our natural advantages would be the most profitable investment of State funds the Legislature could make."

The Charlottesville Progress—in speaking of the pension system just inaugurated by the Chesapeake and Ohio railway and of the general "wise, humane and beneficial policy of that road says:

"No one can talk with a C. and O. employee, however humble his position, and not realize that this company, by its humane policy obtains a service which is not purchasable with money alone."

The Roanoke Times wants a big appropriation for a big Virginia exhibit at St. Louis, but it is skeptical. It says:

"It is to be doubted if our legislators sufficiently realize the importance of the exhibit to the State, to insure the attention it deserves at this time. The mineral, manufacturing, agricultural and other varied interests of the State are permitted to suffer and lag because their value and importance are not advertised."

The Staunton News is not too much in love with the new Constitution, but it finds some comfort in it. For instance, the News says:

"There is one thing the movement for a new Constitution has done, it has put people to studying the fundamental law under which we live. Before, there were a whole lot of us who did not even know we had a Constitution, much less know what it contained. Now a great many people have been led to study the whole subject, others have at least gained some idea of what the Constitution is."

Party lines would seem to be getting a trifle loose in some parts of the Second District. A correspondent from Suffolk says:

"The voters of Nansemond county perhaps occupy a more unique situation than those of any other county in the Second Congressional District. With three candidates in the field the average man hardly knows how to vote, and many of those who really have a preference will be deterred from voting because of the fact that Captain Causey may be the Republican nominee, and in which event many would vote the Republican ticket on personal grounds, despite their previous Democratic principles."

And Harvard confers the L. L. D. degrees on Presidents too.

Remarks About Richmond.

Petersburg Index-appeal: "It is up to Richmond now to see that the proposed horse show this fall is not a failure through lack of a proper building for the exhibition. Indeed, the proposition goes beyond that and puts Richmond up to the obligation of the opportunity which the late fire afforded to provide a better building than the one destroyed. The horse show should be made a permanent institution of Richmond, and that city should build for the future."

Norfolk Dispatch: "The Richmond Leader of yesterday, in its headlines, announces that the 'law-makers' now pouring in."

"Didn't know that in evading the free pass law the legislators were shipping themselves to Richmond as bottled goods."

W. H. PARKER, Martinsville, Va., July 15, 1902.

Obligations. "Do you think that dog is worth the money you are paying for a tag?"

"No, sir," answered Mr. Erastus Pinkley. "But you'd get to go to some extent for the sake of 'social standing,' is it not?"

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO WOMEN AND ABOUT THE HOUSEHOLD.

(Edited by MARION HARLAND.)



Sandals with stockings in half black and white, with Vandyke points. Are very effective for bathing.



Bathing stockings in black and white, giving the effect of socks.



Socks of open-work lisle thread will be worn for bathing to some extent—probably only by very young girls. Black canvas bathing shoes are worn.

Facts of Interest For the Housewife.

All communications addressed to this department must be written in ink and accompanied by name and address. Both will be held confidential.

Correspondents will please write the names of their places of residence in full. Letters go astray daily because the address is given merely as "City." There are forty-five of these United States and many cities in each State.

No. 1.

A correspondent has asked where a small ice machine for family use may be obtained. I am able to furnish the address, but the concern is in England, and not in this country. It is sold in all the British tropical colonies, and is no doubt a great convenience in every household for people who are able to pay the price. Here is the address: Pulsometer Engineering Company, (Ltd.), 61-63 Queen Victoria Street, London, E. C., England. It will ice water, wines, butter, make ice cream and block ice at a moment's notice. Machine is always ready for use. H. D.

No. 2.

"Till sing thee songs of Araby," Sop. Ab., alto F., can be had at any music store. S. W. A.

No. 3.

"I'll sing thee songs of Araby," by Clay, is published by the Oliver Ditson Company, Boston, and G. Schirmer, New York. Letters go astray daily because the address is given merely as "City." There are forty-five of these United States and many cities in each State.

No. 4.

If E. F. M. will write as below addressed, she can find the short-haired beagle, or anything in the hunting dog line; also can get recipe for mange cure or canker of the ear free of charge. S. W. B.

No. 5.

Some time ago an inquiry appeared in your department relative to a poem entitled "Boccaccio." The querist, D. G. P., says that Eugene Field gave it place in a Chicago paper, ascribing it to Judge Bethune, the key of F and A flat, and by Chappell & Company, London, in the keys of E flat, F, G, and A flat. Any one of these may be obtained by writing to the publishers. X. Y. Z.

Editor has address.

ber containing it. I shall be glad to transcribe the lines and send him the copy. D. E. CAMERON.

No. 6. The poem "Somebody's Darling" can be found in the book entitled "Bugle Echoes, a Collection of Poems of the Civil War, Northern and Southern," edited by Francis F. Browne. E. F. F. (Several copies of the poem have been sent to me, which are at the command of readers and querists.—Editor.)

No. 7.

Perhaps I can tell canary bird lovers something, and that is that very often when they will not sing (the birds, not the lovers) a red pepper will give them back their voices. Break the skin so that they can get the inside and the seeds and stick it in the wires of the cage. They are very fond of it; also bread and milk, with a little red pepper, is good, or an egg boiled hard and the yolk taken out, mashed thoroughly, mixed with red pepper and replaced in the white and put in the cage. They also like common pepper grass, that grows everywhere, especially after it has gone to seed, and it is very good for them. Thanking you for all the benefit from your advice, I am, A DEVOTED READER.

No. 8.

I noticed in your question column a few days ago that some one asked the name of the President of Switzerland. His name is M. Eugene Ruffy. Yours respectfully, A DAILY READER.

No. 9.

"Elaine, the Lily Maid of Astolat," of whom Ivanhoe has been written, the daughter of Sir Bernard of Astolat (Morte D'Arthur Sir T. Malory, Book XVIII, chapters ix-xxi), not Elaine, daughter of King Pelles, mother of Sir Galahad, by Launcelot (Morte D'Arthur, Sir T. Malory, Book XI, chapter 1). This is somewhat late, but won't you please remove the stigma from the "Lily Maid"? Your "corner" is always interesting and profitable to me, and I often marvel at your patience. M. C. R.

No. 10.

"K. G." In the practice of palmistry I rarely advise a girl to learn stenography, and I often advise girls not to do it. The profession is crowded, and, unless one have fine business ability, there is neither good wages nor promotion to a better job. In so crowded an employment one must take the place that offers, and too often that means a dead-end street. If you are of low character, of M. Crayne & Co., 115 La Salle Street, Chicago, get a copy of "Strenuous" and study it. One of the finest jobs on earth for a girl like you is librarian, but it takes a "pull" to get it. J. S.

No. 11.

I read "M. A. L.'s" inquiry as to the government furnishing headstones to deceased soldiers. A request to the quartermaster general's office, War Department, Washington, D. C., will bring a blank to be filled to get a headstone. A. H. R.

No. 12.

Reading "Dumkops'" question about "Oscar sagt Schiller." I don't hesitate to say: That Schiller never used that word. "Oscar" is a Jewish word, and means "never." Still we use that expression quite frequently in Germany, and I think because the German Jews are fond of Schiller, and use him as authority, and to give the declinative "never" a deeper meaning, they say the "sagt" Schiller to it. And then in one of Schiller's dramas, "Don Carlos," appears the quotation, "now or never," and probably from that comes the "never" (osar) "sagt Schiller!" "M. G." may use "now or never," or "what's in a name?" "All's well that ends well!" M. L.

No. 13.

The question is often asked why watch signs invariably come in eight-twenty, and the various reasons given are amusing. Perhaps I can give the true reason. Some sixty-five years ago I spent many an hour in the shop of an old painter who made a specialty of making and painting jeweler's signs, and asked why he stenciled them eight-twenty or forty. I was told (as was the habit toward boys) to "think! think!" but was unable to solve the question. My friend and his father had followed that busy, busy man many years, and stated that it was to obtain the greatest space possible for the jeweler's name, such as "J. Peacock," or "Shorls & Adeock," occupying two or thirds of the dial, leaving one-third for the street number, and the word "diamonds," etc. So you see it is as plain as "Bill Stump, his mark," in Pickwick. R. B.

MARION HARLAND'S RECIPES

Huckleberry Roley-Poley.

Into a quart of prepared flour rub two tablespoonsful of butter, and stir in pint of milk to make a soft dough. Roll this out into a sheet a quarter of an inch thick, spread quickly with a quart of huckleberries, strew with sugar and roll up as you would a sheet of music. Pinch the ends of the roll together, so that the fruit may not run out this bag before a chesscock bag. Flour and bake into a puffing the pudding in. Roll for an hour and a half and eat with a hard sauce.

Hard Sauce.

Cream together two tablespoonsful of butter and a cup of powdered sugar until like a smooth, cream-colored paste. Now add a few drops of lemon juice, and if you wish, a little brandy.

A BIT HUMOROUS.

Misses (to newly engaged couple)—"And now, what shall I call you?" Cook—"Well, mum, I am Bertha, but me friends all calls me Birdie."—Tit-Bits.

It Has Become Necessary.—"The Government—I know French and German." Mrs. Updicate—"That is not sufficient. I want some one who can teach my children Scotch."—Town and Country.

Two Definitions.—"What is ability?" "Ability is that to which a man owes his own success." "And what is luck?" "Luck is that to which all others owe their success."—Chicago Evening Post.

The Blessings of Wealth.—Gladya—"It must be awful nice to have money enough to be charitable." Ethel—"Yes; then one doesn't need to be charitable to make folks think one has money."—Puck.

Pretty Loud.—"This necktie," said the salesman, "speaks for itself." "Speaks for itself?" replied the customer, "I have taken in the kindness of the design." "I say that it positively yells!"—Baltimore Herald.

The Fat One.—"And that over there is your hog-pen?" The Tall One—"Well, we did call it that once, but since prosperity has been flyin' around in such large chunks, we refer to it as a community of interest."—Life.

Friendly's Tribute.—The Youth—"I think Bessie Billus is as pretty as a picture can be. Don't you?" The Maiden—"Oh, yes; if she could think of any way to make herself prettier you can bet she'd try it."—Chicago Tribune.